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In [ ]: ▶ # Chris Straschewski
            # CMS180014
            # CS 4395.001
            import sklearn
            import csv
            import pandas as pd
            from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
            # Dataset used
            # SMS Spam Collection (Text Classification)
            # https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/thedevastator/sms-spam-collection-a-more
            ## Naive Bayes First
            # Load dataset
            df = pd.read_csv('IMDB Dataset.csv', header=0, usecols=[0,1], encoding='la
            df[df == 'positive'] = 1
            df[df == 'negative'] = 0
            print('rows and columns:', df.shape)
            print(df.head())
            # Text Preprocessing
            from nltk.corpus import stopwords
            from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
            stopwords = set(stopwords.words('english'))
            vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop words=list(stopwords))
            # set up X and y
            X = df.review
            Y = df.sentiment
            Y = Y.astype('int')
            # take a peek at X
            print(X.head())
            print(Y[:10])
            # split data
            from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
            X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, t
            print(X_train.shape)
            # apply tfidf vectorizer
            X_train = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train) # fit and transform the train
            X_test = vectorizer.transform(X_test) # transform only the test dat
            # take a peek at the data
            print('train size:', X_train.shape)
            print(X_train.toarray()[:5])
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print('\ntest size:', X_test.shape)
print(X_test.toarray()[:5])
naive bayes = MultinomialNB()
naive_bayes.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# priors
import math
prior_p = sum(Y_train == 1)/len(Y_train)
print('\nprior spam:', prior_p, 'log of prior:', math.log(prior_p))
# the model prior matches the prior calculated above
naive_bayes.class_log_prior_[1]
# what else did it learn from the data?
# the log likelihood of words given the class
print('\n', naive_bayes.feature_log_prob_)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score,
# make predictions on the test data
pred = naive_bayes.predict(X_test)
# print confusion matrix
print('\n', confusion_matrix(Y_test, pred))
print('accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(Y_test, pred))
print('\nprecision score (not spam): ', precision score(Y test, pred, pos
print('precision score (spam): ', precision_score(Y_test, pred))
print('\nrecall score: (not spam)', recall score(Y test, pred, pos label=0
print('recall score: (spam)', recall_score(Y_test, pred))
print('\nf1 score: ', f1_score(Y_test, pred))
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification report(Y test, pred))
print('spam size in test data:',Y_test[Y_test==0].shape[0])
print('test size: ', len(Y test))
baseline = Y_test[Y_test==0].shape[0] / Y_test.shape[0]
print(baseline)
# Naive Bayes Done, now we try Logistic Regression
## Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
# train
LRClassifier = LogisticRegression(solver='lbfgs', class_weight='balanced')
LRClassifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# evaluate
pred2 = LRClassifier.predict(X_test)
print('\naccuracy score: ', accuracy_score(Y_test, pred2))
print('precision score: ', precision_score(Y_test, pred2))
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